

ADVICES BY BONAPARTE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, in his annual report to the President made public today, says:

"I think the efficiency of the navy would be promoted and its great expansion, both in size and in sphere of action, rather inadequately recognized by the creation of two vice admirals, of whom the senior would, under ordinary circumstances, command the Atlantic fleet and the junior the fleet maintained in Asiatic waters. The rank of these officers would correspond to that of officers holding commands of the same or less importance in foreign navies, and is fully justified by the magnitude of the interests to be entrusted to their care. If this suggestion be accepted, I would further recommend that the number of rear-admirals be reduced by two, so that the additional expense (inconsiderable at most) would become altogether trifling."

"In the estimates submitted by the Bureau of navigation there will be found provision for an addition of 3,000 men to the enlisted personnel of the navy. This is indispensable to provide proper complements for the ships which will be in commission, so far as can now be foreseen, during the fiscal year 1924-7."

"I recommend that the congress make any refusal on the part of the proprietor of a theater or other place of amusement, an innkeeper, or a common carrier, to furnish accommodation to an orderly and well-behaved person in the naval service, able and willing to pay for such accommodation, an offense against the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment."

OLD FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

"Erroneous or greatly exaggerated reports as to the condition of the old frigate Constitution now at the Boston navy yard led recently to some popular agitation looking to the preservation of this ship as a national relic, and also to much discussion as to the most appropriate and becoming method of perpetuating the memory of the naval victories with which her name is associated."

"In dealing with this question it is important to bear in mind that the vessel now at Charleston is not the vessel with which Hull captured the Guerriere. Some portion of the materials from that ship was undoubtedly used in building the new one, to which her name was subsequently given, but probably only a very small part of these materials can be now identified with any confidence, and, in any event, it is quite certain that they constituted only a very small part of the structure of the new ship. To exhibit the Constitution, therefore, as the genuine 'Old Ironsides,' charging, as has been proposed, a fee for permission to inspect her, and using the amount thus earned to bear the expense of her preservation, would not only be in accord with the dignity of the government, but would amount to obtaining money under false pretenses."

"The further suggestion that she should be rebuilt on her old lines with new materials would involve a perfectly unjustifiable waste of public money, since when completed, at a cost of certainly several hundred thousand dollars, she would be absolutely useless. Nevertheless, I think it would be wise and becoming to commemorate in some proper way the victories of the old Constitution, and I suggest that this be done in the same way in which it was done when the frigate was rebuilt—that is to say, I suggest that so much of the materials of the present ship as can be shown to have belonged to the original Constitution, and to be also of some utility, or at least of no detriment, on board a modern ship of war, be transferred to a new vessel to be named the Constitution, and that the remainder of the ship be broken up."

"If, for purely sentimental reasons, it be thought that this supposed veteran of our old wars is entitled to a warrior's death, she might be used as a target for some of the ships in our North Atlantic fleet and sunk by their fire. I think the new vessel ought to be one outside of the regular estimate for the increase of the navy, built, first of all, to perpetuate the memory of the Constitution, but so constructed that in all respects she will compare favorably with the finest vessels of her type now afloat."

"This type, it appears to me, ought to be that of an armored cruiser, since the Constitution was not a ship of the line, but a frigate, and armored cruisers of the present day correspond in a general way to what frigates were in her day. I suggest, therefore, that an armored cruiser on the general model of the West Virginia and Colorado, but larger and swifter, and with all the improvements suggested by the latest phase of naval science, be authorized to be built and named the Constitution, and that she take the place of the present old frigate on our navy register."

SHIPPING TRADE WERE FALLING OFF

United States Shipping Commissioner Norman Watkins has forwarded his first annual report to Washington and it will soon be incorporated in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Commissioner Watkins' report shows a decided falling off in shipping business in Honolulu for the past year as compared with the year previous. In fact, this is the lightest year since the office was established in the Territory. The Commissioner reports that the nationality of seamen shipped at the port of Honolulu for the past year to be: American born, 163; naturalized

American, 111; British, 90; German, 80; French, 51; Norwegian, 44; Russian, 37; Danish, 21; Spanish, 18; Italian, 1; Portuguese, 2; Hawaiian, 18; Chinese, 11; Japanese, 34; Philippine, 2; Australian, 1; all others, 41; a total of 529 as compared with a total of 1308 in 1920.

Of the men who signed articles, 43 failed to join. Of the men who shipped, two stipulated an allotment of their pay for relatives; and 131 stipulated an allotment of their pay for the benefit of creditors. This, said the Commissioner, is where the crimps come in.

There were 116 men discharged at this port last year as compared with 960 the year before.

The last report of the Commissioner of Navigation shows that the cost per man of maintaining the office of shipping commissioner at this port was 66 cents. Out of the twenty shipping commissioners' offices in the various ports of the United States, Honolulu ranks twelfth in the volume of business and eleventh in the cost per man for maintenance. As indicating the amount of business done in some of the ports, Commissioner Watkins kindly furnished the following figures. The port of New York shipped 91,000 men at a cost per man for maintenance of the office of 14 cents; San Francisco, 36,000 at a cost of 23 cents per man; and Boston, 14,000 at a cost of 41 cents per man.

The tables as to the average wages paid on the Pacific coast (including Hawaii) show the following:

Sailing vessels, Pacific coasting trade, able seamen, \$35 per month; mates, \$50 and second mates, \$50. Pacific ports to Atlantic ports, able seamen, \$25; boat-swains, \$30; carpenters, \$35; first mates, \$50; second mates \$45.

Steam vessels, mates, \$50; second mates, \$75; engineers (first), \$130; second engineers, \$105.

RAIN FALLS DURING MEMORIAL SERVICE

Never was royal birthday celebrated with more impressiveness than was that of the Princess Pauahi Bishop, of the ancient line of the Kamehamehas yesterday. It is said that whenever there has been a royal funeral in Hawaii it has always rained. The Hawaiians connect the rain with their sorrow for the lost ally. And the rain of yesterday fittingly accompanied the services at the royal mausoleum in memory of the departed founder of the Kamehameha schools.

Six cars carried the students to the Nuanuan cemetery and in the presence of Queen Liliuokalani, Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, once Governor of Oahu under the monarchy, and such distinguished divines from the mainland as Arch Deacon Jeffries of the Episcopal Church and Dr. A. H. Briggs of the Methodist church, surrounded by their beloved teachers, the pupils paid their annual respect to the memory of her who, next to Queen Kaahumanu, may be said to have done for the posterity of her race more than any other Hawaiian Queen or Princess and few, if any, members of a foreign royal family have contributed to education.

There was a parade at the cemetery to the accompaniment of Berger's band. The services opened with the singing of "Pauahi ke Ahi," by all the scholars, led by Stanley Livingston. Then eight of the smallest children decorated the grave in a simple but beautiful manner. Several passages from the scriptures were recited by the children, the boys and girls alternating, followed by the school pledge and two songs, "Only Remember" and "Pauahi Ahi."

To the tune of "Sweet Bye and Bye" followed by "Nearer My God to Thee," the pupils left the grounds and returned by their special cars to the schools. The teachers present were: Principal Horne, Misses Lemon (Acting Principal Girls' Department), Robinson, Knapp, Lawrence, Church, Harrison, Yoch, Thomas (2), Baker and Smith; Messrs. W. Clark, S. L. L. Livingston, Ira Eskew, W. D. Barlow, E. O. Hall and Rev. J. L. Hopwood, Chaplain.

CAUGHT COLD WHILE HUNTING A BURGLAR.

Mr. Wm. Thos. Lanorgan, provincial Constable at Chapeau, Ontario, Canada, says: "I caught a severe cold while hunting a burglar in the forest swamp last fall. Hearing of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I tried it, and after using two small bottles, I was completely cured." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE WELL-GROOMED WOMAN

A young business man selected as the bride gift for his pretty wife a pair of full length mirrors. His sister was frankly curious about this most unmasculine of wedding gifts, and in response to her question, he said:

"I hate to see a woman trim and well-groomed in the front and a shaven in the back. It makes me nervous to watch one of our stenographers whose skirt always dips in the back, so that she cleans up all the filth on the office floor. I have danced with girls whose faces were pinked and powdered to perfection, but the backs of their necks would be a delicate chocolate shade by comparison. And I have danced with another girl who wore a real lace thingum-bob over the front of her low-neck waist, while her satin skirt sagged an inch below the waist band in the back. I mean to give my wife every chance to look as well in the back as she does in the front, if mirrors will help her. And I don't mind giving you the tip that many a man's proposal has halted at sight of a gaping vent in the back of a skirt or a bent and crooked safety pin showing below a neat leather belt."

The double or triple mirror is a truth teller whose office no well-groomed woman can afford to scorn. The finger tips of Old Father Time leave their marks on the back, while the careless woman thinks complacently that her face is as fresh and young looking as it was five years back—or further, if she be of a sunny disposition.

The ingenious woman contrives in various ways to provide a substitute for the expensive double or triplicate mirrors, seen in the suit department of the smart shop. A girl who had to utilize the back parlor as her bedroom, hung a long narrow, old-fashioned pier mirror horizontally over the couch on one side of the room, and put her dressing table just opposite. Surrounded by pictures, college banners and trinkets, the mirror gave depth to the room, and when the girl sat at her dressing table she had a fine reflected view of her back.

The matron or the single woman who has passed thirty should watch the lines of her back with jealous care. Father Time stands ready to touch it at two points—the waist line and the "maternity lump." The latter lies at the base of the neck, directly over the protruding vertebrae. A layer or two of fat at this point adds ten years to a woman's appearance, as viewed from the rear. Massage will do little or nothing to reduce this unsightly lump. Its removal, or, better still, its prevention, must be accomplished by careful carriage of the head. Never allow the head to hang forward, or let the chin drop on the chest. Hold the head up, with chin rather high, and look up, not down, even at the price of being accused of emulating the Gibson, Hutt and Christy type. When alone, exaggerate your pose until the head is very high and the chin pointed upward. This will not only reduce the flesh on the maternity bone, but will prevent the formation of a double chin.

Youthful lines in the back, particularly at the waist line where the broad-

ening is first apparent, depend almost entirely upon good carriage. When the back broadens, the woman may be sure that her chest is sinking in, and her carriage is sloppy. Better than any exercise prescribed for certain hours of the day is the invariable habit of standing correctly. This means that the abdomen must make a straight line down the front, and the hips must protrude at the back. The woman whose back is broadening will find that her first efforts to stand correctly will result in a sensation of stiffness in the calf of the leg, but this will last only a short time.

The woman who studies herself carefully in double or triple mirror will give the same attention to creaming and scrubbing the back of her ears and neck that she does to her face. Before the hair is curled at the base of the brain and over the ears, the neck and ears should be washed thoroughly with a rough cloth or face brush, then the skin should be rubbed with a bit of raw lemon and rinsed off with tepid water. This cleansing process should be worked well into the hair. At night when the face is massaged with cold cream, rub it into the throat and ears as well. A pink and pearly ear is most attractive, and she who would possess it must be lavish in her use of cold cream and lemon. The latter may be rubbed over the top and behind the ear whenever this organ is washed.

The girl who does not marcel or curl her back hair should guard against a fringe of "scolding locks" around the back of her neck. These troublesome tresses may be kept in place by brushing them up smoothly with a brush dipped in a solution of sugar and water. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of granulated sugar in a tumbler of boiling hot water, dip the brush in the mixture. It will not make the hair sticky but smooth and satiny. The careful woman wears both combs and barrette if her hair is dressed high. The combs keep the waves in place close to the coiffure. The barrette, which is much larger than last season, holds up the "scolding locks" close to the nape of the neck. Barrette and combs should match, and this year they are of tortoise shell, set with tiny jewels.

The invisible net is much used, but it must be adjusted with the hand of an expert, or the coiffure looks like a wig. It costs not less than 25 cents, and is easily torn. Infinite pains must also be taken that dandruff does not attach itself to the fine mesh, especially when the hair is dark.

Only very young girls wear ribbons on the hair, and these must be immaculately fresh. Even the slightest powdering of dandruff on a dark bow gives the effect of slovenliness. Women wear ribbon at the nape of the neck when riding horseback but at no other time.

A drooping collar at the back of the neck is most unsightly. No woman should wear a high collar without some sort of support, either featherbone or the new celluloid collar supports which look like tooth picks and can be inserted instantly into the collar of even a wash waist. They can be had for

TWO SIDES OF THE CHAMELEON.

To all appearances, and according to the researches of those best capable of forming an opinion on the subject, the nervous centers in one lateral half of the chameleon go on independently of those on the other, and it has two lateral centers of perception—sensation and motion—besides the common one in which must reside the faculty of concentration. Notwithstanding the strictly symmetrical structure of the chameleon as to its two halves, the eyes move independently of each other and convey separate impressions to their respective centers of perception. The consequence is that when the animal is agitated its movements resemble those of two animals, or, rather, perhaps, two halves of animals glued together.

Each half wishes to go its own way and there is no concordance of action. The chameleon, therefore, is the only four-legged vertebrate that is unable to swim; it becomes so frightened when dropped into water that all faculty of concentration is lost and the creature tumbles about as if in a state of intoxication.

When a chameleon is undisturbed every impulse to motion is referred to the proper tribunal and the whole organism acts in accordance with its decrees. The eye, for example, that receives the strongest impression propagates it to the common center, which then prevails upon the other eye to follow that impression and direct its gaze toward the same object.

The chameleon, moreover, may be fast asleep on one side and wide awake on the other. Cautiously approached at night with a candle so as not to awaken the whole animal at once, the eye turned toward the light will open, begin to move and the corresponding side to change color, whereas the other side will remain for a longer or shorter time in a torpid, motionless and unchanged state, with its eye fast shut.—Scientific American.

It wears a set at any notion counter. Fancy safety pins or tiny jeweled bars have replaced buttons or hooks for fastening collars in the back, but they should be used in matching sets, and a larger bar in the same design should be used for the belt. Three or four styles of fancy pins down the back of a costume look most incongruous.

The woman who buys shirt waists and blouses ready made should look carefully to the fastenings if the garment closes in the back. It pays to work all button holes and make them smaller. The machine-made button hole invariably gapes. In cheap waists work extra button holes or add more hooks and eyes, especially between the shoulder blades, where the waist is apt to gape in unsightly fashion. Shirt waists closing on the shoulder and side need additional metallic clasps.

The trimming of the new hat fits snugly to the hair in the back. When there is a space between bandeau and hair, either fill it with more trimming on the hat or adjust tiny loose curls made from combings of your own hair. These are much used by smartly coiffed women.

The hang and fit of a gown in the back depends largely on the garments worn beneath it. A corset which does not fit snugly to the back but sticks out in bold, defiant lines, is not only ugly but downright vulgar. The woman who has a hollow just below the waist line should have a small bustle or ruffle sewed into each skirt to soften this unsightly break in the lines of her back. The petticoat should be fitted to the figure and a wad of gathers just below the waist line should be avoided. Over the hips the petticoat should be cut out and fitted on bias or curved, not straight lines.

All skirt bands should fit snugly, and the newest way of attaching skirts to shirt waists is this: A band is attached to the blouse, showing steel holes closely set. The skirt band is set with corresponding steel hooks. The new placket fasteners are built on the same design. The newest walking skirts from London and Paris show a very slight elevation in the back. That is, they are just a trifle shorter in the back than in the front.

The woman with the broadening back should avoid horizontal lines. Her belts should be narrow and pointed in the back and her shirt waist yokes should also show a pointed effect. And above all things, the stout woman or the thin, the tall woman or the short, should never leave her house without taking a comparative back view of her get-up. This precaution would save her many a moment of embarrassment. Who has not seen a woman looking into a shop window, backed by long mirrors, suddenly flush, then clutch her skirts and dart into the store in search of a dressing room, where she corrects some defect in her dressing which she should have found at home by the aid of double mirrors.

WASTE AT BANQUETS.

A caterer, liberally patronized, being asked if there was not a great deal of waste on serving a banquet, replied: "I usually figure on about one guest in ten going through the bill of fare. The other nine just mince along, fill up on wines and spend the time in talk. Yet all must be served. Nearly everybody eats oysters on the half-shell, and scarcely anybody eats soup, no matter how good it may be. Too much danger of spoiling the shirt front. Big waste there. Use it over again? Not a first-class caterer. Even the servants refuse to eat it. As for fish-well, it's mighty hard to make any sort of fish over. Another big waste. We save something on the meats and game, which may be converted next day into patties, croquettes, pies, hashes, etc. No waste on cheeses, coffee, liquors or cigars."

The United States consul at Victoria, B. C., reports a scheme of profit-sharing, conducted by the British company operating the street railways and lighting plants in that section, which is working well. After paying 4 per cent on the stock the balance of net earnings is divided into three parts, two of which go to the stockholders and one to employees of more than a year's standing in equal amounts to each—a track greaser receiving as much as goes to the general manager of the company in London. In 1902, the first year of trial, a sum equaling \$25 per employee was divided; the next year \$35, and for this year the division, which has just been made, amounts to \$40.



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Advices from Samoa are to the effect that the volcano on the Island of Savaii is more active now than at any other time since the outbreak. Lava has been thrown 1200 feet into the air and a stream of molten rock of great width is flowing to the sea. A mountain 3000 feet in height is said to have been formed by the flow.